

#12: SURFACE WATER

OPTIONAL METRIC FOR CATEGORY A & B & C COMMUNITIES

Bold, green font indicates metrics that must improve to be recognized at Step 5

METRICS

- 12.1 % of lake, river & wetland shoreline with at least a 50' vegetation buffer (%)
- 12.2 a % of water bodies showing at least good clarity readings (%) OR
b number of water bodies monitored by community volunteers (# of water bodies)
- 12.3 **One community-defined metric or index number (% impaired waters, or other)**

METRIC DEFINITION

- **Vegetation buffers** are 50-foot strips of land paralleling lake, river, and wetland shorelines with perennial grass, trees, or shrubs. (Metric 12.1)
- **Clarity (also called transparency) readings** are taken with Secchi disks (in feet) on lakes or with Secchi tubes (in centimeters) on streams and reported in the ranges of excellent, very good, good, fair, and poor. Secchi data is a surrogate for total suspended solids (TSS). Note that “good” for lakes might mean exceeding total suspended solids thresholds, which are different for different ecoregions in the state. And “good” for streams might refer to specific stream segments or stream stations). (Metric 12.2a)
- **Number of water bodies monitored by community volunteer** is the number of lakes or streams within your jurisdiction that are measured by community members. (Sometimes known as Citizen Science). (Metric 12.2b)
- **Public Waters** are all water basins and watercourses that meet the criteria set forth in [Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005](#), subd. 15 that are identified on Public Water Inventory maps authorized by Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.201. **Public waters wetlands** include all type 3, type 4, and type 5 wetlands (as defined in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39, 1971 edition) that are 10 acres or more in size in unincorporated areas or 2.5 acres or more in size in incorporated areas (see: Minnesota Statutes Section 103G.005 opens in a new browser tab, subd. 17b, Wetland Type). These maps are commonly known as Public Waters Inventory (PWI) maps. The regulatory “boundary” of these waters and wetlands is called the ordinary high water level (OHWL).
- **One key metric** gives communities an opportunity to highlight a measured number or a calculated index number, such as those below, that has special relevance to the community. (Metric 12.3)
 - **Impaired waters** (lakes, streams, wetlands) are those failing to meet one or more water quality standards: clarity, algae, toxic algae, nutrients, Aquatic Recreation Use (AQR), bacteria, Aquatic Life (AQL), Index of Biotic Integrity; or number of beach closures.
 - **% of TMDLs that are met** (Total Maximum Daily Limits of pollutants) may be very important and easily obtained from the MPCA for some communities – especially those with multiple water bodies in poor condition that have all been researched.
 - **Pollutant levels for chemicals of concern** – chloride, mercury, a pesticide, nitrogen, sulfuric acid – may be the most relevant metrics for some communities. While this GreenStep metric #12 is about surface water, if **groundwater** supplies your community’s drinking water and the quality of that groundwater is of much more concern than surface water, then report a groundwater metric covering, for example, arsenic, chloride or nitrate.
 - **Met Council’s Lake Water Quality Grades** allows the public to more easily visualize the water quality of a lake relative to other lakes in the region.
 - **Minneapolis’s Lake Aesthetics and User Recreation Index** measures: 1) public health status at swimming beaches; 2) water quality including clarity; 3) aesthetics such as color, odor, and debris; 4) availability and ease of public access for recreational uses; and 5) habitat quality for plant and fish diversity. These five indices are scored on a scale of one to 10.

Minnesota GreenStep Cities & Tribal Nations Performance Metrics for Recognition at Steps 4 and 5

- **Score Your Shore** from the MN Dept. of Natural Resources assesses habitat conditions of developed lake lots, which can be used to set and track metric goals for shoreland revegetation and improvement. It provides an objective and systematic method to assess the type, quantity and quality of the existing shoreland habitat, recognizing, for example, that turf grass is not as effective as native vegetation at protecting water quality.
- **The Wetland Health Evaluation Program** in Dakota County has been reporting an index of biotic integrity since 1997, covering invertebrates and vegetation.
- **Report 12.1 or 12.2 a or b** if those are key metrics for your community and ones whose numbers are most likely to show yearly improvement.

DATA SOURCES

- **Public Water Bodies:** The DNR maintains Public Waters Inventory (PWI) Maps https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/pwi/maps.html (Metric 12.1-3)
- **Buffers** maps: <http://www.mndnr.gov/buffers> (Metric 12.1)
- **Maps:** GIS; Google maps; maps from local lake and river associations; [county Soil and Water Conservation Districts](#); Watershed Districts, Watershed Management Organizations, Metropolitan Council (Metric 12.1)
- Local or tribal government records, Watershed Districts, Watershed Management Organizations, Lake Associations, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (Metric 12.2)
- **Volunteer Water Monitoring Stations Search** (MPCA): <https://webapp.pca.state.mn.us/vmp/stations>
 - Use the Search feature to look up your community. If no locations are found, the answer is "0".
 - The Map can help you identify the locations but doesn't do a great job of helping you find the total number within your boundaries.

View data and reports for monitoring stations collected by volunteers.

Search Map

Geographic type: City, Township, Unorganized Territory

Specific area: Minnetonka

Waterbody name:

Waterbody type: Lake Stream

Volunteer Water Monitoring Site or Lake ID number:

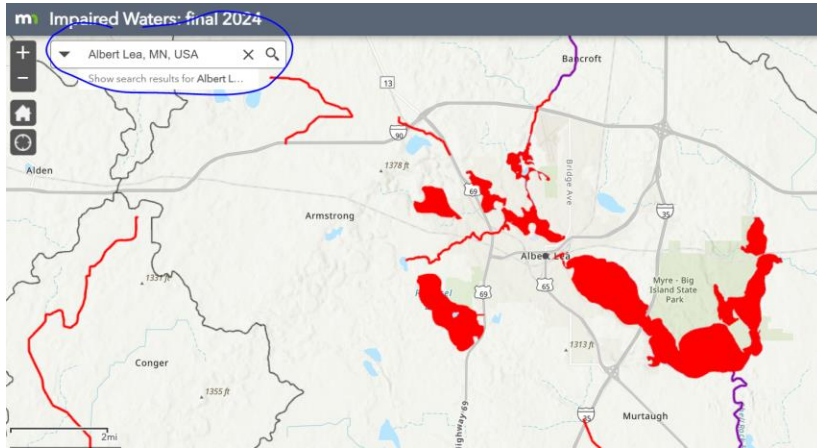
Search Reset

Total of 5 station(s) found. Click a column heading to sort the results.

Download Search Result Download Monitoring Data

- **MPCA impaired waters and TMDLs viewer:** <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/impaired-waters-viewer-iwav> (Metric 12.3)
 - Use the viewer to search your city or Tribal nation and count up the number of impaired waterbodies shown in red. (Note: purple indicated de-listed water bodies)

Minnesota GreenStep Cities & Tribal Nations Performance Metrics for Recognition at Steps 4 and 5



- **Score Your Shore:** <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/scoreyourshore/index.html> (Metric 12.3)
- **Wetland Health Evaluation Program** (Dakota county): <http://www.mnwhep.org/> (Metric 12.3)
- **A-F Met Council grades for Twin Cities lakes** in 7 counties: <https://metro council.org/Wastewater-Water/Services/Water-Quality-Management/Lake-Monitoring-Analysis.aspx> (Metric 12.3)
- **Data collected by** the local or tribal government, volunteers, associations, Metropolitan Council (Metrics 12.1 - 12.3)

METRIC CALCULATION AND PUBLIC REPORTING

- **For the vegetation buffer calculation**, use GIS data or estimates from Google maps to first total the length of shorelines around lakes and wetlands, and add in stream lengths (times two, for both sides of each stream/river). Include the length of ditches controlled by Ditch Authorities. Then measure/estimate the lengths of lake/wetland shorelines that have at least 50 feet of perennial vegetation, and add in the lengths of streams/ditches that have at least 50 feet of perennial vegetation on each side. Finally, divide the vegetated footage by the total shoreline footage and express the fraction as a percentage for the year immediately prior to the GreenStep reporting year. (Metric 12.1)
- **For calculation of % of water bodies** within jurisdiction limits showing (in the year immediately prior to the GreenStep reporting year) at least good clarity readings, use the MPCA monitoring map to divide number of good or better water bodies by the total number of water bodies within jurisdiction limits. As needed check with the stream or lake MPCA contact below. (Metric 12.2)
 - **If there is no data**, work with the appropriate MPCA contact below to recruit community volunteers – and then **report the number of volunteers** - to join the Citizen's Monitoring program.
- **For percent impaired waters** within jurisdiction limits showing (in the year immediately prior to the GreenStep reporting year) at least one impairment, use the MPCA impaired waters viewer to divide number of impaired water bodies by the total number of water bodies within jurisdiction limits. (Metric 12.3)
- **For a different community-defined metric**, report that number and a short explanation in the notes section of the GreenStep survey report form. (Metric 12.3)
- **Since it typically takes a few years to see any change** in these numbers, water bodies need not be re-measured every year. In years when no new measurement is done, simply report the last measurement and note the calendar year during which the measurement was done. (Metrics 12.1 - 12.3)

METRIC RATIONALE

Because lakes, streams and wetlands are central to Minnesota's economy and our way of life, it is imperative that private and public entities, including local and tribal governments, work to maintain and improve their local water quality. Reflecting this importance, Minnesota's Management and Budget state agency includes, as one of the state's 40 key indicators, the percent of MN lakes with good water quality.

Part of working to improve water quality must include helping community members hear about and understand metrics that show whether progress is being made. Because there are so many mandated and voluntary measures of water quality, GreenStep proposes two common measures for all communities and one community-specific measure.

Buffer studies show that a 50' strip of permanent vegetation along lakes, streams, and wetlands reduces the volume of runoff and the quantity of pollutants entering those waters, helping to protect and restore water quality and healthy aquatic life, natural stream functions and aquatic habitat. Buffers do not solve every water-quality problem and can/should be narrower or wider depending on specific circumstances. Increasing the number and width of buffers is a current focus of effort by Minnesota state agencies. 50 feet on lands adjacent to public waters and 16.5 feet on lands adjacent to public ditches is the target width: see <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/buffers/index.html>.

Clarity, or transparency, is a quick and easy measurement that tells us a lot about a lake or stream's water quality. First, it indicates the amount of light penetration into a lake or stream, which is important for plant growth and a healthy aquatic environment. Second, Secchi transparency provides an indirect measure of the amount of suspended material in the water. Suspended material in lakes most often consists of algae, while sediments are more common in streams.

STEP 5 METRIC TARGETS

While there are various state laws about buffers in different settings, any improvement in buffers within a community is assured of delivering benefits due to the typical hard-surface treatment of land along urban streams, lakes and wetlands. On average, streams in Minnesota that, along their length, have under 25% of their buffers intact, have poor or very poor aquatic life. Thus 25% or more is a minimum goal for buffers. The challenge for this goal is that streams are affected by land uses along their upstream length outside jurisdiction limits, uses over which local and tribal governments have no formal control.

The DNR's Know Your Score approach can provide a more ecologically accurate way to track and improve the function of lake buffers. Increasing water clarity has recreational, economic and ecologic benefits as determined by studies over several decades.

For communities tracking chloride pollution, you can use the indirect measure of de-icing salt use reduction. Reasonable percent reduction goals are 30% over the first year or two, and around 70% over several years.

LEED FOR CITIES & COMMUNITIES

<https://www.usgbc.org/leed/rating-systems/leed-for-cities-communities>

NS Prerequisite: Ecosystem Assessment

- 1. Topography:
 - Contour mapping.
 - Unique topographic features highlighting landforms, watercourses, and vegetation.
- 3. Terrestrial Vegetation and Habitat:
 - Terrestrial vegetation
 - Forests, grasslands, desert or arid areas, and other largely undeveloped spaces, existing vegetated area including parks, gardens, and urban tree canopies.
 - Urban farms and community gardens including those in vacant lots.
 - Primary vegetation types, native plants, and plant communities.

Minnesota GreenStep Cities & Tribal Nations
Performance Metrics for Recognition at Steps 4 and 5

- Habitat
 - Habitat for threatened or endangered species, habitat for apex predators.
 - Unique habitat and degraded habitat.
 - Sensitive habitats and local species disturbed by construction and human encroachment.
- 4. Hydrology and Aquatic Ecosystems:
 - Wetlands, lakes, beaches and streams; degraded waterbodies.
 - Watershed health, potable and non-potable water sources.
- 5. Pollution Sources and Threats:
 - Noise, water and air pollution level for the city and significant sources for high pollution levels (if detected).
 - Brownfield and hazardous waste sites.
 - Invasive plant species and areas of their extensive growth.

NS Credit: Natural Resources Conservation and Restoration

- Option 2. Natural Resource Conservation and Restoration Plan (2 points):
 - Restore and/or conserve any degraded area or sensitive habitat as identified under NS prerequisite Ecosystem Assessment in the city using at least one of the following strategies:
 - Improve degraded terrestrial and aquatic areas.
 - Manage invasive species growth.
 - Improve habitat connectivity and reduce human-wildlife conflict.
 - Protect riparian area functions in floodplains. Implement passive or active riparian restoration programs on public lands to enhance the ecological functions of degraded floodplain areas.
- Option 3: Biodiversity Enhancement (1 point)
 - As identified under NS prerequisite Ecosystem Assessment, develop and implement a plan to maintain or improve habitat for one or more key local species that are sensitive to human encroachment, or threatened or endangered. Include strategies to improve low genetic diversity in local wildlife population.

[NEED HELP? CONTACT](#)

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